EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT BAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors-Weddings and Deaths - Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

-Ann Arbor was the scene of a disgraceful low the other night which may result in the death of at least one man. Franklin's circus exhibited there, and was attended by several hundred students. At the conclusion of the show the boys gathered in the ring and were having lots of sport. The concert was yet to be given and the circus men, armel with tent stakes, invited the boys to go outside, which they did. On the outside they stood in a crowd, when the roustabouts employed by the circus made an attack on them, mowing the boys down with their heavy cudgels as fast as they could reach them. The boys ran to a safe distance, when the circus men began shooting ravolvers. This aroused the ire of the boys and they decided to retaliate. The students as med themselves with clubs, stones, bricks, and several had revolvers. When the -circus employes made another assault the atudents did not run, but gave them battle, and a free fight ensued. This kind of work lasted some time. Finally the students went to the Michigan Central tracks, where the circus train was standing, and the fight was renewed, the students getting the better of it. Here the car windows were smashed and the roustabouts beaten. This was kept up until a late hour, when the train went to Ypsilanti. The injured ones were about evenly divided between the two factions. The circus men carried away a number of shot in the left shoulder. A young farmer mamed Mason was struck on the head by the circus men, his skull Leing fractured. A student named Noble suffered a slight fracture of the skull.

-Samuel Gordon was Treasurer of Saginaw County ten years and a strictly is now a financial and physical wreck. second wife died and the ring was buried | concede this. with her. Twenty years ago the body don found the ring as about the only evi-

Baker street railroad bridge is a very ber of historical papers will be read. over it. The funeral cortege of Mrs. Mary McClennan was crossing the car track at the foot of the decline when a car come thundering down. The driver velled for the hearse to hurry, but before the hearse driver could earry out the command the street car, hearse, horses, the two drivers and the remains of Mrs. McClenman were mixed up in hopeless confusion. The hearse was completely overturned and smashed into kindling word by the force of the blow. The roof and guard all four horses badly injured. Charles | probably result in his death. Newmans, driver of the hearse, sustained a broken shoulder and bad internal inju- new opera house. ries. The casket containing the remains was thrown twenty feet and smashed open by the fall. The street car driver escaped with a few slight bruises. None of the street car passengers was hurt, but the mourners forget their grief in their anger at the car driver. A new hearse had to be ordered, but the coffin was fixed up sufficiently to proceed.

-W. H. Clute, principal of a Bay City school, whipped Henry Bangle, 8 years Reformatory. old, with a ferule, leaving a number of marks on the boy's body. Clute was arrested and the justice gave him a severe reprimand, but refused to fine him on the ground that su a action would encourage other lads in acts of insubordination.

-Supt. Stewart, of the Port Huron public schools, compelled the teachers to chip in and buy a little library of books on education. Some of the women teachers are making a fuss over this action, and denounce Stewart, but the school board says the schools can't be run by "a lot of old maids," and that the women

- Detroit Journal: Charles Risely, his wife, three children, three horses, two goats, six dogs, flock of pigeons and several city who will rent them a place. The

a brick engine house.

in doing the work.

-John Kalmbach, of Chelsea, sued the Michigan Cen ral Railroad Company for dam-ges, his to m having been frightened by the cars and running away, in- timbers for several seconds before the flicting severe injuries upon him. A machinery was stopped. Mr. Ballen- almost invariably in an office held too

scandalous stories concerning Mrs. the most respected citizens of Bay City. Rowe, and she had the fellow arrested. mistaken and the court fined him \$25.

-Ionia will have a good peach crop.

-The following Michigan pensions have been granted

h.ve been granted:

Original Invalid—Willard Harwood, Goodland; Goo W. Sweet, Olivet; Jerome H. Huntley, Orand Rapids; James Brower, Constantine; Chas, Latour, Detroit; Perry S. Bower, White Pigeon; Isaac J. Brooks, Nashville: John Smith, Marcellus; Henry J. Haight, Mason; Jas Plunkett, Alpena; Ellah Hammond, Chelsea; Henry G. Paniels, Kalamazoo; Jaa. L. Dowd, Williamsten; Adam Hower, Coldwater; Geo, Loomis, Casnovia; Renben H. Boyce, Grand Rapids; Theo, Boucher, Menominee; De Witt C. Shattuck, Wayland; Richard Wells, Hastings; Ghas, D. Stevens, Detroit; Anthony Perkins (deceased), Hopkins; Chas, Miller, Et. John's Station; Henry Burnett, Grand Rapids; Andrew F. Ames, Bellevae, Jeremiah D. Davidson, Onondaga; Jeremiah W. Thompson, Grand Rapids; Wilber E. Tenney, Kalamazoo; James E. Royce, Blanchard; Geo, B. Sherman, Lyons; Andrew Knickerbocher, Ottsville; Henry Van Houghton, Livonia Center; Charles Stewart, Union City; John S. Stout, Marshall; Thomas Adams, Birmingham; Francis M. White, South Fairfield Hiram; Smith, Redifield; Wm. Roberts, Grand Rapids (Soldiers' Home); Hilem Branch, St. Louis, Increase—John W. Taylor, Vassar; Edward

Rapids (Soldiers' Home); Hilem Branch, St. Louis.

Increase—John W. Taylor, Vassar; Edward Wagner, Mendon; Jacob S. Jones, Pacis; John W. Leiter, Allegan; Henry Rood, Mount Clemens; Rudolph Perry, Hilliards; Newell Hicks, Lawrence; Wm. Faslick, Lafayette; Geo. B. Gillett, Holland; John S. Saxton, Deerfield; Matthew Harris, Manton; Nathaniel Wires, St. Louis; Robt. F. Potts, Holly; Benj, Hulce, Grand Lodge; Henry H. Culler, Freeport; Chas. B. Graham, Eau Claire; Solomon Smith, Coldwater; Lewis Washington, Adrian; Aldrich Townsend, East Jordan; Cyrenus Chamberlin, Eastport; Peter Rassatt, Loomis; Robert C. Covell, Buchanan; Jackson Valleau, Kibbie; Oscar D. Lason, Benton Harbor; Edward C. Gilbert, Petersburg; Geo. Perkins, Millett; Eli Sancraint, Grosse Isle; John Wagoner, Caro; Oscar F. Halsted, Owosso; John Wagoner, Caro; Oscar F. Halsted, Owosso; Gilbert Foster, Browne Centre: Lemnel Lowe, Breedsville; Peter Baker, South Grand Blanc Henry N. Brodock, Douglas; Julius Henry, Sherwood; Christopher C. Juckett, Tekonsha; John R. Morey, Quincy; James I. Miller, Coral; James McGinn, Marshall; James Kimball, Flanders; David H. Smith, Gobleville; Daned Daggett, Bangor; George W. Pray, Du

Reissne-Wm. T. King, Reading; (navy) Robert. E. Beebe, Jackson; Jacoo W. Smith, Ovid; Wm. Oness, Union City; John A. Tubbs, Ovid; Wm. W. Sweet, Lawrence. W. Sweet, Lawrence.
Reissue and Increase—'Thomas Gracy, Smith's Creek; Augustus Burnan, Onondaga.
Original Widows, Etc.—Minors of John Wepper, Saginaw City and Salzburg; Mina Hofman, former widow of John Wepper, Salzburg; Cassie J., widow of A. J. Bufinam, Coldwater; M., widow of C. Dawley, Rockford.

-Escanaba wants a blast furnace, and sore heads, and one of their number was | the Mirror speaks right out and says there isn't enterprise enough in the town

-A thief went into a widow's bara at Au Sable the other night and milked her cow. The next morning the widow found a pocket-book containing \$1.17 in the stable, and has advertised for the thief honest officer, but he took to drink and to bring lack her milk and get his money.

-There are over 2,500 men employed in says the Detroit Journal. He lives in an | the planing mills and box factories of old shanty in the woods. Gordon came Saginaw, and there is trouble brewing England. I can only report from a new to Saginaw with his young wife many among them. The Woodworker's Union years ago. She died shortly after, and have asked for a reduction of working before the burial he removed her wed- hours in the mills an I factories. They ding ring and kept it. Subsequently he want a nine-hour day without a reducmarried again, using the old ring. That tion of wages. The employers will not

-Secretary Greene, of the Michigan was removed from the cemetery and Gor- Pioneer and Historical Society, has issued a programme of the sixteenth andence that the ashes had once been his | nu il meeting, which is to be held in the wife. He took the ring and has carried | Sanate chamber at Lansing, June 11 and it ever since, not even a thirst for liquor | 12. Besides an address by President being able to persuade him to part with it. Poppleton, of Birmingham, and the rou-Detroit dispatch: The approach to the tine business of the society, a large num-

steep grade, and a horse railway runs -George E. Cutter, of Ionia, will have charge of the Sunday-school assembly at Bay View this summer. .

> -Bonsfield & Co.'s big woodenware factory, recently burned at Bay City, will

-Capt. H. J. Lutes, of Ontonagon, was suffering from a severe case of domestic infelicity. He cured it by shooting himself through the head.

-Isaac McMillan, employed at Sample & Camp's mill, Saginaw, was caught in of the street car were also smashed and the belting and suffered injuries that will

-Work is being pushed on Marquette's

-There is sufficient hemlock in the vicinity of Alpena to stock a tannery for fifteen years, and a Pennsylvania firm will start such an enterprise in the bustling young city.

-The farmers are complaining of too much rain. This complaint comes from all parts of the State.

-There are 430 prisoners at the Ionia

-Patrick Donohue fell from a load of logs near Alpena, and was dead when found. It is supposed that he was drunk, and falling upon his face was unable ro turn over and smothered.

-David Sovey, a brakemen on the Michigan Central, was instantly killed in every such township, especially in the near Kawkawlin by a collision of two log trains. He leaves a widow in West Buy City.

-Dominick Ginglia, Mat Scholar, Michael Backor and Joseph Genesir, miners, were killed by a fall of rock at must let up on their criticisms or get out. | the South Hecla mine. Another miner

was severely injured, but he will live. -The important Michigan items in the river and harbor appropriation bill are: cansries, have been living in a Saginaw Harbors at Charlevoix and entrance to barn for some time, but the health officer | Pine Lake, \$9,000; at Frankfort, \$10,000; has ordered them to vacate the premises, Grand Haven, \$70,000; harbor of refuge although there isn't a house-owner in the at Grand Marais, \$50,000; Manistee, \$50,000; Black Lake, \$5,000; Monroe, children are rugged and healthy-look- \$5,000; Muskegon, \$50,000; Ontonsgon. ing. But it must be tough on the other \$10,000; Pentwater, \$8,000; Portage Lake, \$8,000; San I Beach, \$70,000; St. -Traverse City has voted to bond the Joseph, \$20,000; South Haven, \$15,000; village for \$5,000 to buy a lot and build Wh to River, \$17,000; Marguette, \$25,-000; Thunder Bay, \$5,500; Petoskey, -The Chicago and West Michigan for breakwater and harbor of refuge, have finished laying track between Trav- \$15,000. Surveys are ordered for a conerse City and Baldwin and are hustling tinuous channel on the American side of the ballasting of the road. Two steam the Detroit River from Detroit to Lake shovels and about 130 men are employed | Erie; also for a basin in the River Roage

to permit vessels to turn. -James Ballentine, employed in the Eddy mili at Bay City, got caught in the machinery, and was whirled around the Washtenaw jury has awarded Kalmbach time's body was horrioly lacerated, and long by one man. The idea of officedeath must have been instantaneous. -Joseph Lavo, of Escanaba, told The victim was 60 years old and one of

-The Michigan Central killed John ing to forswear party and to accept the salary of such offices as a bribe for hav-In court he confessed that he had been H. Swest, of Apn Arbor, in October, 1888. ing no political op nions, I say that it is Sweet's father sued the company, and a heresy, and one of danger to the Re. come here and help pay up the mashtenay jury has awarded him \$5,000. Public. It is on this theory that this gage on it, you kin marry Sarah.

CLARKSON, OF IOWA.

HIS SPEECH AT THE NORFOLK CLUB, IN BOSTON.

Views of the First Assistant Postmaster General in Civil Service Reform, the Tariff, the Southern, and Other Questions of National Import.

The guest of the club was First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson. About 150 gentlemen were present. The Hon. Warren E. Locke presided and speeches were made by Gen, Clarkson, Lieut. Gov. Haile, Mayor Hart, ex-Gov. Long, and Collector Beard. In speaking of the Southern question, Mr. Clarkson said in part: "If the met duties of government are to insure human liberty and protect human life, then these are the largest questions now before the American people. So I come to this traditional fountain of American intelligence and courage to ask why an American who is a Republican has fewer rights than an American who is a Democrat. It is time to set up the standards of fair play all over this Republic. The nation has waited patiently ever since the war for the South to settle this problem. It mas now been twenty-five years, and the problem is still unsolved. One mistake was that the United States did not settle this question immediately at the close war. For the war changed all conditions of citizenship, Before that time citizenship was a matter of the State, and only incidentally of the nation. The verdict of that conflict changed the condition, amended the Constitution and made the supreme allegiance of the voter due to the United States. The nation is now face to face with the duty whether in its sovereign power it shall allow Georgia, South Carolina, or any State to prevent the American citizen from exercising his constitu-tional right to vote. Let the States rule their own affairs. The North c n concede that to the South. But in all elections affecting the United States - of Congressmen or United States Senators or President-it is the duty of the United States, and clearly within its power, to set such safeguards about the voter that he shall be allowed to cast his vote in peace and have it faithfully counted. With the Republican party having full power— Congress and the Executive Department -it will be as false to posterity as to itself if it does not exercise its power under the Constitution to make American citizenship equal and complete in all parts of the republic."

Touching the tariff, Mr. Clarkson said: "In Boston a stranger may not come to discuss the tariff. It is a product of New portion of the Republic of the growing strength of this fidelity to American in terests. Twenty-five years ago there was not a protection paper printed in the State of Iowa; they were all practically for free trade. We have learned wisdom; and to-day the manufacturing products of Iowa equal haif in value the agricultural products. We have our own interests to protect now in adhering to pro-The claim of the Northwest for free trade is not true. In the last Republican National Convention the East said that the West must stand a strong protection plank. The West accepted it. and in the campaign and at the election stood by it better than the manufacturing centers of the East stood by their own faith. The best protectionist in the United States to-day is the Western farmer. He is also the best posted man in politicy. He reads many newspapers and discusses them with his and knows both his pafamily. triotic duty and his self-interest. Free trade has sought audaciously to set up its empire in the Northwest, but it will fail. It has tried to take advantage of the temporary hard times to convert the farmer to its notions. As a Western man, I resent the pity bestowed upon the Western farmer. He is passing through a temporary depre-sion, but he is meeting it bravely, and he will come out of it by his strength and wisdom. He knows that he is suffering from over-production. He reads statistics for bimself. He sees that the corn : creage, which in 1889 was 78,000,000 of acres, has about reached its maximum as against 41,000,000 of acres in 1874. Corn cannot be raised west of the 102d meridian. It is not likely to increase beyond 83,000,000 of screage, and then by diversion of corn soil to other crops the co:n screage will rapidly decrease, just as wheat, touching its maximum of acreage in 1884, is rapidly decreasing. The increase of population will bring increased consumption of food, while there will not be the increase in acreage of crops for food. "Immediately connected with this," said Mr. Clarkson, "is another question,

concerning which I come before the intellectual bar of New England to plead. It is the question of civil-service reform. The cry that the offices are few and the people many is in one degree false. The township and the town meeting are largely the strength of this Government. Any one can calculate for himself that, counting all the offices, there are from twenty to thirty in every township in the land. Along with this goes the fact that farming communities, almost every man of intelligence in that township holds within ten years some sort of an office. In it he is instructed in government, and given a new dignity in citizenship, and made conservative and careful. office-holding makes all men conservative. After be has had this instruction in office he is wiser as a voter, wiser as a taxpayer, and stronger in every way as a citizen. In these millions of little offices, and in the contests over them, wherein all public questions are argued and the public interest discussed. is largely kept alive that healthful interest which is the salvation of the government. The political campaign is the real lyceum of American statesmen and the open academy of the great mass of the American people. As the State seeks through the county and township thus to instruct its people in public affairs through its offices and as it changes them frequently, both to preseve constant honesty in office and to instruct the largest possible number of men in official affairs, so, I believe, should the nation follow in the same course. It was intended by the fathers of the republic that office-holding should be honorable. It was intended that an American family should find pride in seeing one or more of its own number enjoying the honors of official place and the higher honors of public confidence. This feeling has been found to render the state good service. It has ennobled citizenship, lifted up human ambition, and kept the public service pure by frequent changes, just as the tides purify the salt oceans. Defalections in any office occur holding for life was the very idea the American republic was created to resist.

"When it is proposed to me that all Federal offices shall be held by men will-

whose new system is set to rest for its safety. All the office-holders are to be de-citizenized, and to say that neither this political party nor that in the least interests them. I do not want to see such a class in this Republic of free voters. I want to see every office in this land open to the ambition of every American citizen. The man who aspires to a small office is

as worthy the ambition, and in his circle

of influence can serve his country as

worthy, as the man who aspires to a large "I have spoken of the past. Let us turn to the tutare. I believe it is Republican. But the party to-day is rallying on faith rather than works. The opposition takes o : new form and power. It is ceaseless in activity. It decided on the morning after the last national election that the next campaign would be one of the newspapers, and it began it immedi-ately. It has kept up its campaign every day since, and everywhere has strengthened its press. In this connection I would like to call the attention my friends, the mugwumps, to the activity of the Democratic | ostmas-

ter in the four years of Cleveland, During that time he sided in running up the circulation of Democratic papers in the United States far in excess of the circulation of Republican newspapers. The mugwump newspaper will never speak of this offensive partisanship on the part of the Democratic postmaster, for it brought fish to that paper's net. There is not a paper of that character or color which did not gain sordid benefit from the Democratic postmaster. The laborer is worthy of his praise; and I am able, after investigation, to award to the postmaster under President Cleveland the meed of having done more to increase the circulation of the papers of his party and its assistant parties than any other postmaster this republic has ever known. Perhaps this is one reason why Democratic and mugwump newspapers find so much sorrow in seeing these Democratic officials going back into the sweets of private life. I want to submit to the consideration of Republicans here, and through you to the consideration of all Republicans everywhere, that an increase in the circulation of Democratic papers means an increase in readers of Democratic papers, and that means an increase of Democratic votes.

The Census and Its Critics.

Will the Democratic newspapers that are condemning the Superintendent of the Census for having advised Congress to pass a bill ordaining and presenting certain questions to be propounded by the census takers and answered by the people be kind enough to inquire a little more fully as to the authorship of the bill? Not only was it not passed at the instance and request of the Superintendent of the Census, but it was passed against his advice and in despite of his protest. The New York Sun denounces the bill, but Mr. Amos. J. Cummings. once its editor, voted for it, as a Democratic Representative of a Congressional district of New York. The New York World condemns the bill, but Mr. Dockery, Democratic Representative of a Congressional district in Missouri, was the author of its penal clause. Mr. Porter wrote to Senator Berry, on December 16, 1889, arguing against the passage of any such bill, and on December 2s to Mr. Henderson, of the House of Representatives. But the bill passed, tongress, not the Superintendent of the Census, is to blame, if blame be due to any one. The bill, though proposed to the House by a Democratic Representative, may be considered as a non-partisan measure; it received the support of the most thoughtful members of both parties. The questions now objected to are of two classes: those which define the physical condition of the people, and those which determine the amount of indebtedness. As to the first, it may be argued that it is

the number of afflicted and of the conditions of their life that any thorough and systematic method of lessening the number can be devised. As to the second, we are disgusted by Democratic hypocrisy. Everybody remembers that every Democratic writer and speaker, but a few years ago, was incessant in demanding that the census should show "the indebtedness of the Everybody remembers poor farmer." Well, the census is to show this. But it also is to show the indebtedness of the manufacturer who built his mill or his factory upon a partially borrowed capital, the indebtedness of the railway whose track and rolling stock are mortgaged, of the clerk, mechanic, or ortisan who has bought a house on the installment plan, or with money borrowed and secured by mortgage. The Democrats object to this. If the indebtedness of the farmers only could have been shown all would have been satisfactory to them. But the equitable inquiry of the census displeases them, because it is likely to show, firstly, that the farmers are not peculiarly a debtor class, and, secondly, that a mortgage is not necessarily a sign

imperative to the progress of sanitary

science that the number of deaf-mutes.

blind, paralytic, epileptic, insane, feeble-

minded or consumptive persons shall be

known. It is only through knowledge of

of poverty. - Chicago Inter Ocean,

The Enemy's Camp. There is nothing of more interest to us in this era of uncertainty concerning the alignments of parties on the "original package" question than the ground to be occupied by the Democratic party. If it adheres to its State's rights traditions it will demand the action of Congress to permit the desired exercise of State police powers to regulate or prohibit the liquor traffic. This would be following Calboun where they would not be solitary in their march. The other chute will be to set up David B. Hill as the new apostle of Democracy. David serves the liquor power. Calhoun served the slave power. The slave power is dead. The liquor power is living. Will we see any objection to enlarging the powers of the States by Congressional permission, or will the liquor interest dominate the councils of the Democratic party? With the saloon interest intervening it will be difficult for that party to cling to its traditions. It broke away in the Haves-Tilden times and laments to this day when memory calls up that bed break. Republicans adhered to State's rights and refused to go behind the returns of the States; Democrats became Federalists and wanted to override the State. We do not suppose that principles, old or new, have a great deal to do with the saloon masters of the Democratic party. Hill is a fit exponent, and he is the subservient tool of the liquor power. We may look for the Democrats where the saloon camps, and be sure to find them there, with ears close to the bunghole to catch the keynote.-Iowa State

SUITOR (to her father)-Sir, I love the very ground your daughter treads on. Father (grimly) - Well, young you ain't the first party that's had an attachment for it; how sumever, if you love it well enough to come here and help pay up the mort-

THROUGH THE BRIDGE.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Twenty-nine People Lose Their Lives Through an Engineer's Careles-ness-An Open Drawbridge.

San Francisco (Cal.) dispatch: In a frightful railroad accident twenty-nine people have lost their lives. The local train connecting at Oakland with the ferryboats from San Francisco ran through an open drawbridge over San Antonio Creek at Webster street, Oak-The yacht Juanita had just passed through the draw when the train appeared, going in the direction of Alameda. The drawbridge keeper endeavored at once to close the bridge. but it was too late, and the engine with the tender and the first car, which was filled with passengers, plunged into the creek, which was here quite deep.

Engineer Sam Dunn, when he saw that the bridge did not close, reversed the lever, but the momentum of the engine was too great to allow him to stop the train in time. The weight of the engine and the first car broke the coupings and left the other two cars of the train standing on the track. The second car ran about a third of the way across the bridge and stopped, but the jar was sufficient to break open the front of the car, and many of the passengers were thrown into the water.

The first car, which had followed the engine to the bottom of the muddy estuary, soon rose, and such of the passengers as had escaped were picked up by the yachts and small boats which gath ered at the scene. The trainmen and the rest of the passengers set to work to help the rescuers, and when the wrecking train arrived from Oakland the car was drawn into shallow water and small boats began dragging the creek for the bodies of the victims.

The top of the passenger coach "was cut open as soon as It was raised above the water and the work of removing the bodies commenced, ten being taken out in quick succession. Three women and three girls were taken from the water alive and removed to the receiving hospital. Another young lady died soon after being taken from the water.

The news of the accident created intense excitement in Oakland and thousands of people flocked to the morgue and to the scene of the wreck. At the morgue bodies were laid out as soon as

received to await identification. The body of E. P. Robinson, which was among these taken from the hole cut in the roof of the car, was among the first removed, and was taken charge of by Coroner Evers. The bodies of six men and two women were brought in soon after, some of the bodies being at first left at the receiving hospital, where the injured were also taken. In a short time thirteen bodies lay on the floor and on the marble slabs of the morgue awaiting identification, and heartrending scenes were witnessed as friends came forward to claim their dead. The list of the identified is as

MARTIN KELLY, Oakland, AssistantChief A. H. AUSTIN of Austin & Phelos, San

MISS FLORENCE AUSTIN. MRS. BRYANOCONNOR widow of the de-ceased member of the firm of O'Connor, Mof-the fear of God and (2) in the comfort and J. R. IRWIN, sewing machine agent, Oak-

R. ROBINSON, San Francisco. LUIGI MALTESTA, San Francisco. Capt. JOHN DWYER, Sacramento. MR. WILLIAMS, San Francisco. H. W. AULD (colored), Honolulu. The two MISSES KIERNAN, San Fran-

H. MALTERA, San Francisco. The experience of the passengers in the first coach, as related by those who fortunately escaped, was horrible in the extreme. F. F. Finley, of San Francisco, one of the passengers, told a graphic story of the disaster. "We left the city," he sald, "on the 1:25 train for Alameda on the narrowguage. I was seated on the front seat of the first car, facing the engine. All went well until just as we approached the drawbridge crossing San Antonio creek. As we drew near to the bridge it seemed to me the draw was open and that a fearful accident was mevitable. Just then a man jumped from the engine into the water, and then came a crash. A horrible crushing of timber and snapping of heavy iron-work followed, and at once consternation prevailed in the car. next thing I knew I found myself blindly groping for the door, which I fortunately found and opened. When I found myself on the platform I gradually worked my way by climbing and holding on to the front of the car to the roof, which I had just reached when that end of the car rose out of the water, and quite a number of people escaped in this manner, principally women and children. The car was about two-thirds full when we left the wharf, and I should judge there were at least fifty people in it. There was a fearful outcry when the car began to fill, but this was almost immediately hushed in one long final wail of despair.'

bridge at the time of the accident, said: "I was in charge at the time and had just opened the draw to to allow the yacht Juanita to pass through. I was in the act of moving the draw back into place when the uptrain from San Francisco came along. That is all I know about it." He declined to answer the question if it was not rather unusual to open the draw just at the hour when the train was due. The water over which the bridge is built is an estuary of San Francisco bay. A strong current runs in the stream, which at the point of the accident is about 300 feet wide and twenty feet deep. A passenger train crosses the bridge every half hour during the day and when the bridge is open the keeper is supposed to signal by holsting a red The bridgetender says the danger flag was properly set in the center of the track when the bridge was opened for the yacht Juanita to pass. It is known that the engineer and fireman both escaped. It seems proba-

James Dunlap, who was tending the

ble that the terrible accident was due to the carelessness of the engineer. It is now know that there were fortyeight people in the car that went down. Of these pineteen are known to have es-

caped with their lives, making the prob-

able number of the killed twenty-nine. HERE are two sentences, each of which contains all the letters in the alphabet; "John quickly extemporized five tow bags," and "The quick brown

How MANY things there are to laugh at in this world to the girl who has pretty teeth and dimples.

fox jumps over the lazy dog.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON CONSIDERED,

Reflections of an Elevating Character-Wholesome Food for Thought - Studying the Scriptural Lessons Intelligently

and Profitably. The lesson for Sunday, June 8, may be found in Luke 11: 1-12.

INTRODUCTORY We come to-day to the study of 'the Lord's Prayer,' though that designation might more properly apply to our Lord's own prayer at John 17. This is rather the own prayer at John 17. This is rather the servant's prayer, as taught by his Lord. There are two uses that we make of it. First, we may treat it according to the name that has been rightly applied to it as "The Pearl of Frayes." As such we accept it as a gem of Heaven's granting, and use it just as it stands, a perfect and fin-ished word of supplication. So, indeed, we ished word of supplication. So, indeed, we have been taught to use it from our earliest childhood, and, though often unintelligently, we can never sayamiss. Second, it may be looked upon in accordance with its designation as "The Model Frayer," that is, the pattern and moid of all petitions. As such, especially, we study it to-day, as long ago in its first application we learned it by heart. Now may God enable us to take it more fully to heart that all our praying may henceforth be more reverent, more fervent, in Christ's name more effectmore fervent, in Christ's name more effect-

WHAT THE LESSON BAYS.

It came to pass. The ordinary transitional introductory (cf 10: 38). This particular incident seems to be thrust in here along with other events narrated in this connection, as not belonging to the journey through Perea, of which we have been studying, but to some other time. Luke is not studiously chronological in any of his accounts, though more so than John.—As accounts, though more so than John.—As he was praying. As often. Cf. Luke 5: 16; 6: 12: 9: 28. We do not know how often. See Luke 22: 32.—In a certain place. Not known. Bible Union: "In a certain place praying."—When he ceased. They seem to have been watching him in a sort of reverent wonderment.—Teach us to pray. And yet they had doubtless prayed in their own way before.—As John also taught. A lost rubric

Daily. Literally, for the coming days.

or the recurring days.

When we pray. Implying a habit.

Say. Of express speech (lego).—Our Father which art in heaven. Rather. Father (Tischendorf). The fuller form is found in Matt. 5: 9 sq., along with the Sermon on the Mount.—Hallowed. First meaning, set apart, hence, counted holy.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

Lord, teach us to pray. Men had well nigh forgotten how. Christ came, and one great lesson he taught humanity was the lesson of effectual prayer. When Uly-ses returned he found the long bow unbent. Grasping it he proved his masterful identity by the arrow he let fly. So came the Lord of the skies. The bow of supplication he drew to its full tension. The arrow of petition sped clean over the battlements of heaven. It was not strange that as he turned from the sacred ordeal his disciples should say to him, with subdued and reverent mean: "Lord, teach us to pray." Amen. So, come we. "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life." Blessed Master, teach us eternity's words—heaven's every-day thoughts. "Teach us to pray." Hallowed be thy name. Reve ence is

itsell a grace, a fruitful gift. To hallow God's name and worship instinctively before him is not simply for Jehovah's sake, but for our own. It builds us up; it makes us strong. In Acts 9: 31 we read that the had rest (peace) and "were edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multi-plied." In what way were they edified; now multiplied? From two especial causes the Holy Ghost. That was no slavish fear or paralyzing affright, else they would not have been "walking," making progress. It was a fear that gave growth to hope to love, a spirit in which all the Chris-tian virtues flourished. Ah, we realize little how gracious a thing we ask for when for the church at large and for ourselves. in particular, we pray, "Hallowed be thy

Thy kingdom come. It has been the hope of the Christian church and the Christian heart in all centuries. Prophets looked forward to it; priests typilled it. There on the banks of the Jordan John announced it: "Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand:" This new nearness of God to man and man to God here tokened. "the rule of heaven and the kingship of Jenovah." was as Edersheim has discrimina-tingly characterized it, "the whole Old Testament sublimated, and the whole New Testament realized." That kingdom we realize to-day in new power every time we come into closer intimacy with God. It is this prayer that is answered every time the church is newly awakened, every time a human soul is converted to God-yes, every time a new grace is realized in Christian experience. God's kingdom, it is not Open to Psalm 20 and re-read the fifth verse: tory (See R. V. and margin), and in the name of our God we will set up our ban-ners." No. not "our banners." just "ban-

ners;" God's ensigns, not ours. Where he leads we will follow, We will follow all the war.

Knock and it shall be opened unto you. Holy boldness is what it means, a righteous insistance and zeal. When one knocks at the door, it is a plain and pointed indica-tion that he wants to come in. No place there for hesitancy. Knocking at the door means a mind made up. The other day we were in the home of a godly Swedish fam-ily. We could not understand each other very well, but we knew that we were trusting in the same Christ. And there was one place where we could meet and in a real sense rejoice together; that was over God's word-one truth to us all. One of the number tried to set over into our language the text of Ser plure on which she was pondering, and this was the way she put it and you will set; hunt and you will find; nound on and it will be opened." We un-derstood; and somehow in the new, blunt phrasing, understood better than ever be-fore. God means us to "come boldly fit means also to come near) unto the throne of grace that we may obtain morey, and and grace to help in time of need

How much shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit? He does not say here, as above, "good gilts," He throws in a word and name that comprehends all gifts—the Holy Spirit. If earthly fathers know how to give good gifts, much more your Heavenly Father not only knows how to, but will give—the Holy Spirit. There is the measure of heaven's giving the surrouse. measure of heaven's giving, the supremest bestowment of God's grace. The gift of his Only Berotten—who can compass it? But the gift of the Holy Spirit, the Com-torter, Christ himself counts this as greater! God himself can go no farther. When he wishes to tell his love for sinners he grants his Son, and, as the little child said, "the only son he ever had." Wen he wishes to speak his love for saints he sends his Spirit. It is the best he can do-God's very best. Now have you received that cift's Has the Heavenly Father sent his Holy Spirit to yeu in vain?

Next lesson: Luke 12: 12-21, "The Rich

"What have you got?" asked the minister of the coachman who rang his door bell. "One pair," replied the coachman, as he opened the carriage door for the eloping couple.

SPARROWS for the table sell at twenty-five cents a dozen at Albany, N. Y. Richmond would like to sparrow few at a less price. - Richmond Dispatch.

A TEARETTLE can sing when it is merely filled with water. But man, proud man, is no teakettle.